

MEMORANDUM ON THE STREET DISTURBANCES IN NEW YORK CITY

Last November Father Coughlin was taken off the air by Station WMCA. Shortly thereafter a protest meeting was held at which principal speakers were notorious anti-Semites and men prominent in Fascist movements in New York City. It was the suggestion of Alan Zoll, who is notorious in this type of activity, that Station WMCA be picketed. The following Sunday there were five thousand people picketing on Broadway and 51st Street, blocking traffic and interfering with the normal business activities of the street. These numbers have since diminished, but each Sunday since that time there have been between two and five hundred parading up and down, carrying banners, and distributing literature. It should be noted that the slogans and the banners deal not only with the barring of Father Coughlin from the air but also to matters that in no way concern the radio station. They consist of anti-communist slogans and anti-Spanish Loyalist slogans with veiled suggestions of anti-Semitism. The following are some of the placards that have been carried on the picket line:

(1) "Americans! This radio station is un-American!"

(2) "Refugees get jobs in this country. Why can't 100% Americans get jobs?"

(3) "Keep Red Americans at Barcelona!"

(4) "Demand open hearing and revocation of licenses!"

(5) "Free speech for Americans as well as Communists."

(6) "Flim Flam doesn't know Columbus is dead."

(7) One of the outstanding placards was that of a

gold crucifix and a legend under the crucifix reading,

"U. S. A. cannot become another Red Spain."

(8) "Christians of the world unite in a Christian front!"

(9) "Onward Christian Soldiers!"

(10) "No more lying propaganda from the Spanish Embassy!"

(11) "Down with dominated Radio and Press!"

(12) "Close Red City College!"

The remarks uttered by the picketers are more explicit than the legends on the signs, and it soon became evident that this Coughlin protest was merely a cover for a systematic and organized attempt to foment race hatred in this city and to create disorder in the streets. Here are some of the remarks shouted by the picketers at Station WMCA:

(a) "Send refugees to Russia where they will be appreciated!"

(b) "No HOT DOGS in the Supreme Court!"

(c) "This is a Christian country. Who isn't a Christian throw them ~~them~~ out!"

(d) "America is Christian!" Accompanied by outcries of:

(e) "They started it and we'll finish it!"

(f) "This is a Christian country. Always was and always will be!" Another chant repeated frequently was:

(g) "Americans in the Supreme Court!" Also:

(h) "Let's stop talking and start doing things!"

(i) "Jewish bankers barred Father Coughlin from the air."

(j) "Buy Christian! Vote Christian!"

(k) "Boycott the Boycotters!" Another chant that provoked

mirth was:

(l) "We like chickens -- not frankfurters!"

(m) "'Rosie' is up to his neck in RED!"

"Sleep Christian."

"Send Jews back where they came from in leaky boats."

"Down with the Jews."

"We want a Christian country."

"Boy Christian,"

"Up with Democracy, down with Jewocracy."

"They did not want them over there, we don't want them over here."

"Wait until Hitler comes over here."

"We want Mayor Hague; he can handle the situation."

"All Jews are Communists."

"Wake up America - Buy Christian only."

"Down with the Jewish war-mongers."

"No kosher frankfurters."

and occasionally:

"Heil Hitler!"

After a few weeks the movement spread to include the advertisers of WMCA, and Michael's Furniture Store in the Bronx, Sachs' Furniture Store, and the Beck Shoe Stores were picketed. Picketing also spread to Brooklyn. Each Saturday night, since last January a picket line was formed in front of Sachs' Furniture Store on 149th Street and Third Avenue. From there it goes to the Michael's Store and simultaneously a street meeting is held in front of 153rd Street and Third Avenue where crowds of five to six hundred people listen to inflammatory anti-Semitic speeches that sound as though

they might have been delivered at a Nazi meeting in Berlin.

This condition has been aggravated by a new device for creating trouble - the sale of magazines in the street. In the vicinity of the picket lines and the outdoor meetings, Social Justice, Father Coughlin's magazine, has been sold. At first the salesmen shouted scurrilous and insulting anti-Jewish remarks. These remarks have more recently been toned down and a new technique has been developed. The Social Justice salesmen for the most part are young boys and young women, and hovering nearby each salesman or saleswoman are a couple of strong arm men, who not only wait for trouble but in many instances provoke it. Innocent passersby who remonstrate with the salesman for some offensive remark are immediately set upon by the Social Justice "storm troopers," and there have resulted frequent assaults and occasional arrests.

The Coughlinites, about a month ago, developed an elaboration of this procedure. When the street meetings in the Bronx break up at about 10:00 o'clock, the mob, for that is what it amounts to, crowds into the subway, along with the Social Justice salesman, and head for Times Square. They run up and down the subway cars insulting any passenger who looks at all Jewish, and create a considerable amount of terror. When they reach Times Square they renew the proceeding that had taken place up in the Bronx.

As might be expected, these disturbances have provoked other individuals and groups to attempt to counteract the activities of the Coughlinites. Various magazines appeared on the sidewalks to be sold in competition with Social Justice. Some of these magazines are communist publications; others are published by

liberal groups, and others by Jewish and Protestant organizations that are disturbed and outraged by these Catholic outbreaks.

The Coughlinites then began to expand their activities beyond Saturday and Sunday, and Social Justice is now being sold every day in the week at such congested spots as 42nd Street, and Fifth Avenue, and Times Square. Competing magazines proceeded to do the same, and the result has been that for a month or more the busiest spots in New York have been compelled to witness the spectacle of dozens of magazines being sold loudly and in many instances offensively. Traffic has been blocked, businesses have been interfered with, and passersby have been molested and insulted, and the streets of New York have witnessed brawls and disturbances to which they have heretofore been unaccustomed.

Where "Social Justice" is Being Sold

Among the principal stations for the sale of "Social Justice" are:

MANHATTAN:

34th Street and 5th Avenue

39th Street and 5th Avenue

34th Street and Broadway - in front of Macy's

42nd Street and Vanderbilt Avenue

42nd Street and Fifth Avenue

42nd Street and Madison Avenue

42nd Street and Sixth Avenue

42nd Street and Seventh Avenue

42nd Street and Broadway

BROOKLYN:

Fulton Street and Borough Hall newsstand.

Fulton and Nevins Street - near the department stores

Court and Borough Hall.

BRONX:

138th Street and Willis Avenue

150th Street and Third Avenue

205th Street and Bainbridge Avenue

Fordham Road and the Grand Concourse

JAMAICA:

163rd Street & Jamaica Avenue - in front of Grant's

5 & 10¢ Store

The area of sales is, however, being extended almost daily.

Method of Selling "Social Justice"

The anti-Semitic campaign is promoted through slogans used by the vendors. One of the favorite methods is to follow the Nazi pattern of identifying Communism with Judaism and of identifying prominent Jewish leaders with Communism. The most popular slogans are:

"BUY 'SOCIAL JUSTICE'. FIGHT COMMUNISM. BUY CHRISTIAN ONLY."

"READ THE TRUTH ABOUT THE JEWS."

"BUY SOCIAL JUSTICE BEFORE THE JEWS GET

HOLD OF CITY HALL AND THE UNITED STATES."

"IF THE POLICE DO NOT GET THE JEWS WE WILL."

"READ A CHRISTIAN MAGAZINE FOR CHRISTIAN PEOPLE."

"BUY THE ONLY GENTILE PAPER. BUY THE ONLY PAPER NOT CONTROLLED BY JEWS."

"CHASE THE FOURTEENTH STREET BOLSHEVIKS OUT OF OUR COUNTRY."

"THEY'RE THE ONES WHO WANT TO GET US INTO WAR. I'LL BURN

BEFORE THEY'LL GET ME INTO WAR. ROOSEVELT'S WITH THEM."

"BUY SOCIAL JUSTICE. BUY CHRISTIAN."

"WE'RE GOING TO PUT YOU AND YOUR TRIBE WHERE THEY BELONG."

(This is addressed to Jewish looking passersby.)

"KEEP COMMUNISM OUT OF AMERICA. READ 'SOCIAL JUSTICE'.

LEARN WHO IS BEHIND BOLSHEVISM IN THIS COUNTRY. HELP

FATHER COUGHLIN KEEP AMERICA FOR AMERICANS."

"THINK CHRISTIAN, ACT CHRISTIAN, BUY CHRISTIAN AND VOTE CHRISTIAN."

"BUY A GOOD CHRISTIAN PAPER. THE COMMUNISTS AND BOLSHEVIKS

DON'T LIKE WHAT WE SAY. THAT'S WHY THEY DON'T WANT US TO

SELL OUR PAPERS. BUY 'SOCIAL JUSTICE'."

"READ ABOUT DR. WISE AND HIS SON, JAMES WATERMAN WISE,

BOTH CHARTER MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY. READ

A CHRISTIAN MAGAZINE FOR CHRISTIAN PEOPLE."

"WHY DON'T YOU JEW BASTARDS MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS?"

"BOYCOTT THE JEWS AS THEY BOYCOTT GERMANY.

THEIR TRIBE IS A MENACE TO THE CHRISTIAN PEOPLE."

The Coughlinites have adopted a further method of annoyance.

On Sunday afternoons at 4 o'clock at the picket line in front of station WMCA, one of the leaders blows a whistle, whereupon the picket line breaks up and the picketers and magazine salesmen and saleswomen proceed downtown to Times Square where they mill up and down 42nd Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, jostling pedestrians, uttering offensive remarks and in some instances, committing open assault. Jewish pedestrians are insulted with anti-Semitic remarks. Jewish women have been spit upon on several occasions with the obvious purpose of provoking their escorts into some sort of altercation.

All of these occurrences that have been narrated have required the attendance of hundreds of policemen who have been called away from their duties because of this situation. There have been a number of arrests, which will be discussed later.

It is evident that these manifestations that have been described are not spontaneous outbursts in protest against the denial of free speech. It is our belief, based upon the reports of observers who have watched these events for several months, that there is an organized conspiracy to create disturbances and dissension in the streets of New York. It is not necessary now to go into the purpose of this conspiracy, but certain facts should be pointed out. The movement centers around an organization known as the Christian Front which appears to be the Coughlin organization in New York City.

The Christian Front has been expanding its activities and units, and has been organizing in various parts of the city. We are informed that units have been formed in the 42th Street station house and in the 68th Street station house and that many of the police officers whose duty it is to cover the Times Square section and preserve order are members of the very organization that is behind this agitation. Another report (unverified) is that 6,000 members of the Police Department belong to it. It is fair to assume that the friendly attitude of many of the officers toward the Social Justice salesmen and the Christian Front agitators, and their hostile attitude toward some of the others is due to the fact that some of these officers belong to the Christian Front. This is illustrated by the following facts:

On May 17th, a Miss Adeline Schechter, of 3349 Hull Avenue, the Bronx, a vendor for "Equality," was arrested

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at 42nd Street and Seventh Avenue on a charge of disorderly conduct because she carried a sign quoting Cardinal Mundelein to the effect that Father Coughlin does not speak for nor represent the Catholic Church. The same day Mr. Eugene McClosky, of 40 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, New York, was arrested in front of the Namm Store, also on the charge of disorderly conduct, for carrying a sign quoting the Popes' repudiation of anti-Semitism. The Coughlinites who were carrying on their street sale accompanied by anti-Semitic slogans were unmolested. The Schechter and McClosky cases are still pending. (Resume of the charges is attached.)

On May 27th the following incident took place at 5 P.M. at 42nd Street and Broadway. Following the picketing of Station WJCA, an eye witness to the picketing walked over to a policeman attached to the 18th Precinct, whose Badge No. is 142-77. The picketing was accompanied by the usual anti-Semitic slogans. The witness accosted the policeman, wishing to know what the latter's attitude was. He told him he was not Jewish and wondered what the policeman thought about the matter. The answer was: "It is lucky you are not Jewish. The damn Jews are taking over everything." Thereupon he told this passerby that there are 6,000 policemen enrolled in the Christian Front in Brooklyn. The policeman attacked Chief Inspector Costuma on the ground that he was nothing but a Jew and a Jewish tool, and charged that the Jews were getting promotions and no one else.

In at least one instance it appears that even the Magistrates are not free from bias in favor of the Coughlinites. On April 20th a Jewish youth, Nathan Smulin, got into a fight with a salesman for "Social Justice", Thomas Mahoney. The altercation took place after Mahoney shouted, "Read the truth about the Jews." A woman who passed said to Mahoney, "Why don't you go to work for a living?" The reply of Mahoney was, "Why don't you Jew bastards mind your own business?" Smulin overheard the remark, grabbed the magazine from Mahoney's hand and slapped him. Mahoney pulled at Smulin, tore his coat and shouted for a policeman. Smulin was arrested, taken to the 51st Street Station House, charged with simple assault and then transferred to the East 57th Street Court. Judge Anthony Burke ordered a charge of malicious mischief, held a hearing where the complainant was represented by counsel while Smulin was not and held Smulin in bail for \$2,000. The Smulin case is still pending before Special Sessions.

The following is a partial list of arrests up to date.

REV. DR. GILL, of the Union Theological Seminary arrested Saturday evening, May 6, 1939, in the Bronx, after having been attacked by a gang of Coughlinites. He was tried May 12, 1939 before Magistrate Rothenberg at the 161st Street and Third Avenue Court on a charge of disorderly conduct and was acquitted.

MR. SCHLOSSER, "Equality" vendor was arrested Saturday evening, May 6, 1939 in the Bronx on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was tried May 12, 1939 by Magistrate Rothenberg at the

161st Street and Third Avenue Court and was acquitted.
ELLIOT WAXMAN, "Equality" vendor was arrested Saturday evening,
May 6, 1939 in the Bronx on a charge of disorderly conduct.
He was tried May 12, 1939 by Magistrate Rothenberg at the
161st Street and Third Avenue Court and was acquitted.

ALBERT WALTERER, "Social Justice" salesman and member of the
Christian Front was arrested Saturday evening May 6, 1939
at Third Avenue and 149th Street in the Bronx. He appeared
before Magistrate Rothenberg on May 12, 1939 but had no
attorney. The case was adjourned to May 15, 1939 when he
was tried and acquitted by Magistrate Northrop in the Court
at 161st Street and Third Avenue.

JAMES HAYES, member of the Christian Front was arrested May 6, 1939
at Third Avenue and 149th Street. He was charged with
disorderly conduct. Failed to appear for trial before
Magistrate Rothenberg on May 12, 1939. A bench warrant
was issued at that time. He was supposed to have been
arrested for assault two weeks prior to his arrest on
May 6th.

JACK DOUGHERTY, also known as DILLON, 635 East 148th Street, Bronx,
N. Y. C., partook in street fighting of Christian Front Group
at 163rd Street and Third Avenue. Got into a fight and socked
police lieutenant and was arrested and tried on May 8th and
9th by Magistrate Klapp at 163rd Street and Third Avenue Court.
He was defended by Bernard Darcy. After the trial he pleaded
guilty and was fined \$15.00.

LEON NAICHMAN. He heckled a speaker at a Christian Front Meeting in the Bronx, May 6, 1939 and after being set upon by a number of onlookers he was arrested by Lieutenant Cohan on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was tried before Magistrate Klapp, May 9th at 161st Street and Third Avenue Court and discharged when Lieutenant Cohan testified that he had not been disorderly but was arrested instead merely for his own protection, having been threatened by a mob of men.

PETER LUCENTI, "Social Justice" salesman of 935 East 216th Street, Bronx. He was arrested at 150th Street and Third Avenue. Tried March 31, 1939 by Magistrate Ford at 161st Street and Third Avenue Court and was fined \$5.00. He was arrested again on April 15th on the complaint of David Mulman on a charge of simple assault. The case was discharged by Magistrate Brodsky on April 19th when complainant failed to appear. Arrested again on April 20th for disorderly conduct and was tried on April 21, 1939 under the name of MUCENTI in Jefferson Market Court by Magistrate William Farrel. He was discharged. He was tried again on May 6th on a charge of disorderly conduct before Magistrate Winthrop in the 54th Street Court and was fined \$5.00. He was supposed to be defendant in a case on May 7th, but we have not been able to ascertain where the case was tried or what the charges were.

EDWARD J. POWER, "Social Justice" salesman. Arrested on the complaint of one David Mulman on April 15, 1939, was discharged by Magistrate Brodsky when the complainant failed to appear. He was supposed to have been arrested on April 20th on the complaint of one MR. JOSEPH, and was reprimanded and dismissed.

by Magistrate Farrel in Jefferson Market Court and there is no other record of any defendant by the name of POWER or BAUER as he is sometimes known who has been tried in this Court.

J. REYES MARTIN, "Social Justice" salesman. Arrested April 8, 1939 at 34th Street and Seventh Avenue on the complaint of one MR. WENER. The case was heard before Magistrate Dreyer in Jefferson Market Court on April 12, 1939 when the complaint against the defendant was withdrawn.

BERNARD KRAMER, 193 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. He got involved in an argument against the sale of "Social Justice" on April 20th and was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was tried by Magistrate Farrel in Jefferson Market Court. He was convicted and given a suspended sentence.

GEORGE RUBENS, 20 Bank Street, New York. He was involved in an argument against the sale of "Social Justice" on April 20, 1939 and was arrested on the charge of disorderly conduct. He was tried by Magistrate Farrel in Jefferson Market Court and was discharged.

THEODORE SCHNEIDER, 165 East 49th Street. Was arrested in front of the Public Library on May 2, 1939 on the complaint of a "Social Justice" salesman, Peter Lucenti. Lucenti said that Schneider called him a Nazi dog and told him to go back to Germany. Bernard Darcy appeared as attorney for Lucenti as complainant. Darcy asked Schneider if anyone who linked Roosevelt with Bolshevism is not an American. (This took place in Court.) For this Schneider was fined \$3.00 by

Magistrate Northrop at the 54th Street Court. The charge was disorderly conduct.

ANTHONY SERLI, 124-33rd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., vendor of "Social Justice" was arrested in Times Square, April 18, 1939 for having struck a man named Herbert Kuraczer. He was charged with disorderly conduct and was convicted by Magistrate Brodsky and given a suspended sentence.

HERBERT KURSCZER, 7540 Metropolitan Avenue, Queens. He was struck by a "Social Justice" vendor, Anthony Serli in Times Square. He was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct and was discharged by Magistrate Brodsky on April 18, 1939.

ADELINE SCHECHTER, "Equality" salesgirl, was arrested May 17th, 1939 after being told by a policeman not to carry signs bearing Mundelein's statement about Coughlin. She was held on \$25.00 bail in Jefferson Market Court. Will be tried on June 8, 1939.

DAVID GRANT, 222 East 15th Street, author of the pamphlet, "A Worker Looks at Jesus," was arrested for selling the pamphlet on May 17, 1939 when he failed to move on after being told to do so by a policeman. Tried May 17th in the 54th Street Court where he was represented by an International Labor Defense Lawyer. Justice Ryan was challenged for a statement that such pamphlets could not be sold without a license. The defendant's lawyer was told to submit a brief, and decision was reserved.

JEAN McCLOSKEY, "Equality" vendor, carried a sign quoting Pope Pius. Was arrested in Brooklyn, May 17, 1939. Taken to Butler Street Police station where he was held for Juvenile Court because of his age. He has no attorney. Disposition of the case unknown.

KENNETH ALLISON, arrested May 17th by a policeman in Times Square.

He is a vendor of "Equality." Held for trial May 22, 1939
in the 54th Street Court. Disposition unknown.

NATHAN SMULINS, 1555 Inwood Avenue, Bronx. Was accused on April
20, 1939 by Thomas Maloney of 475 East 149th Street, Bronx
a "Social Justice" vendor of tearing up his magazines and
striking him. Held in \$1,000.00 bail by Magistrate Anthony
F. Burke in Yorkville Court for Special Sessions, Part I.
His attorney is Harold Frankel of 551 Fifth Avenue. In the
Magistrate's Court, Maloney, the complainant, was represented
by an attorney, Charles Halley, of 505 Fifth Avenue. The
witness listed in the Court Record is Patrolman Michael J.
Roche of Traffic D.

We also have a record of six other arrests, besides those
of May 28th, of persons whose names we do not have. Of these six,
four appear to be Jews and one is a "Social Justice" vendor. In
one of the cases, Lucenti, one of the leading Social Justice agi-
tators, who has been arrested many times, was the complaining
witness and the defendant was fined \$5.00.

These conditions not only exist, but seem to be growing
worse. The New York TIMES of Monday, May 29th, reports eight arrests
for disorderly conduct; five of the arrests were Coughlinites and
three were of the opposition. The TIMES story reports that a Mrs.
Mast struck a woman with a rolled copy of Social Justice and a
Mrs. Lamb was accused of having torn the dress of a woman selling
an anti-Coughlin pamphlet. These cases are typical.

There were more than fifty salesmen selling Social Justice on 42nd Street in the afternoon. This situation speaks for itself. Regardless of the legal rights of any periodical to be sold on the streets, it is obvious that no one publication is entitled to have fifty vendors on a single street. The consequences of these practices are evident. Let us suppose, for example, that the Saturday Evening Post wanted to place over 500 salesmen on 42nd Street at one time. Clearly it would not be much of an interference with freedom of the press or any other constitutional right to tell them that they had to restrict their numbers. The Coughlinites cannot claim that the purpose of this large number of vendors is solely for the purpose of selling the magazine. One or two on 42nd Street at a given time is all that they should be entitled to under the most generous construction of the law. Any increase of this number is clearly for the purpose of creating a disturbance and it is the unquestioned duty of the authorities to restrict the numbers.

It is equally evident that 200 picketers in front of station WMCA on a Sunday afternoon on the busiest thoroughfare in the world, is more than they are justified in having. The courts have repeatedly held that it is not a denial of the right to protest to limit the pickets in industrial disputes. If the authorities want to clean up the situation they can do so under their existing powers. To put the matter concretely, if an injustice has been done to Father Coughlin in shutting him off station WMCA (which we need not dispute at this time), this protest can be adequately registered by limiting the pickets to say eight or ten in front of station WMCA.

APPENDIX

The following reports made by eye-witnesses give a more complete picture of what is happening in New York City.

RECORD OF SOME STREET INCIDENTS
BETWEEN COUGHLINITES AND JEWS

On March 25, at 11:00 P.M., a passenger on the Seventh Avenue Line of the I.R.T. going to Brooklyn, met with the following experience: At the 96th Street Station, a group of twelve persons carrying "Social Justice," marched through the train, shouting: "Buy Social Justice." "Fight Communism." "Buy Christian Only." The group disembarked at 72nd Street and continued their sales slogans on the platform of the 72nd Street Station.

On April 20th, "Social Justice" was sold at 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue. Venders shouted: "Help us keep a Christian American on the air. This is not Moscow. Buy Social Justice before the Jews get hold of City Hall and the United States." A Jew, incensed, slapped one of the members and was immediately surrounded by a mob. Asked by a member of the crowd why he had slapped the vender, he answered: "Because he insulted my race."

An eye witness, Mr. Israel Posnansky, walked over to a motorcycle policeman of Precinct No. 1, whose badge number is 861, and asked him why he did not stop the shouting of the anti-Jewish slogans and why he permitted the sale of literature inciting to riot. The policeman's reply was: "Do you know what Social Justice writes?"

On May 4th, Coughlinites were selling "Social Justice" in front of 11 West 42nd Street. In hawking the paper, the vender shouted

that he has full proof that Dr. Wise and his son are both charter members of the Communist Party. The hearing was in the presence of a policeman, whose badge No. is 5258.

On May 14th, at 138th Street and Cypress Avenue, an open air meeting was held by a group of conspirators. Speakers shouted: "If the police do not get the Jews, we will." This was in the presence of policemen.

On May 28th, evening, "Social Justice" was sold by conspirators at Grand Concourse and Fordham Road. Representatives of the American Jewish Congress began the sale of the pamphlet "Faster Conspirators: His facts and arguments." As soon as the sale began, the readers of "Social Justice" shouted: "Read about Dr. Wise and his son, James W. Wise, both members of the Communist Party. Read a Christian magazine for Christian people. Do not read the un-American books they sell." When a Jewish passerby attempted to read the conspirators' statements, he was surrounded by a half dozen persons, apparently there for precisely that purpose and rushed down the sidewalk. The readers of the Congress literature were kicked, pushed and spat at by these conspirator supporters. The typical method was for an apparently interested passerby to walk over to one of the Congress readers, make a sudden move at the salesman, kick and rush away. An attempt was made to "gang up" on the salesman of the anti-conspirator literature. When the sale was suspended by the Congress representatives, 15 conspirators tried to rush the group as they were leaving. A police escort was necessary in order to see the group to their automobiles.

DETAILED RECORD OF CERTAIN ARRESTS

On March 12, a young play reader, J. Edward Silver of 611 West 113th Street, working on W.P.A., was arrested following an altercation with Coughlinites, hawking "Social Justice" in the subway. The arrest took place after Mr. Silver informed the young boy selling "Social Justice" that it was against the law to sell the paper on the subways. A crowd of Coughlinites attempted to rush Silver from the train, assaulted him and when finally the train stopped at a station, where a subway guard could be found, called over a policeman and caused his arrest. Silver was held in \$500 bail. His attackers were not held. Silver was not permitted to phone his relatives for bail. The desk finally agreed to make the call for him. He was held over night in the Police Station. The sentence was finally suspended after Silver was compelled to apologize.

The case became a cause celebre in "Social Justice," which charged Silver with attempted assault and which stated that this was typical of how the Coughlinite followers were being treated in New York City.

Before the settlement of the case, Silver received anti-Semitic, abusive letters and an attempt was made, apparently by followers of Coughlinites, to find out where Silver works in order to hound him.

On April 20th, Nathan Smulin, 1664 Davidson Avenue, the Bronx, was arrested at 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue following a street altercation with a salesman for "Social Justice," Thomas Maloney. The fight occurred when the "Social Justice" salesman shouted, "Read the Truth about the Jews," and was accosted by a woman who

said, "Why don't you work for a living?" The reply of Maloney was, "Why don't you Jew bastards mind your own business!" Smulin, who passed by and heard the remark, grabbed the magazine from the hand of Maloney and slapped his face with it. Maloney grabbed Smulin, tore his coat and started to yell for a policeman. Smulin was arrested on the charge of the Social Justice salesman, taken to the 51st Street police station and charged with simple assault. Then he was removed to the East 57th Street Court and arraigned before Judge Anthony Burke who ordered an additional charge of malicious mischief, held a hearing where the complainant was represented by counsel and Smulin was not. Smulin was held in \$2,000 bail. The case is pending before Special Sessions.

On May 6th, a Mrs. Frances Cohen of 1325 East 22nd Street, Brooklyn, a Public School teacher, was arrested together with a Mr. Ellenbogen, after an altercation with a Coughlinite. They followed the sale of "Social Justice" on Flatbush Avenue in front of the Erasmus High School. The slogans were anti-Jewish; the charges were that the Jews were Communists and that they should be sent back to Russia where they belong. Provoked, Mrs. Cohen said to the vender: "You are living in a democratic country and are abusing the privileges you enjoy under Democracy." The Coughlinites began to shout: "Oh, here is the Communist. Send her back to Russia. You are only a worm." And they began to jostle her. Mrs. Cohen made her way back to the speaker and slapped his face. The vender hit back. The proprietor of the store immediately adjacent to the place where "Social Justice" was being sold, ran to her aid. The Coughlinites immediately began to chase after him. He fled to an adjacent shoe store with the Coughlinites at his

heels, shouting "lynch the Jew." Coughlinites forced the arrest of the Jew. No attempt was made to arrest the Coughlinite until Mrs. Cohen insisted upon his arrest. Both were then held in \$500 bail. The charges were finally withdrawn at the instance of the Magistrate before whom the case was heard.

On May 17th, Eugene McCloskey, 17½ year old boy, was arrested at 4:10 P.M. by Officer Stephen F. Rooney, Shield No. 11671, Precinct 82, on a charge of disorderly conduct. The boy was arrested in front of Namm's where 30 or 40 Coughlinites were selling "Social Justice" uncollected. The charges against him were that he was carrying a placard containing a quotation from one of Pope Pius's recent speeches condemning anti-Semitism as Un-Christian. The Coughlinites were not arrested.

On May 17th, a Miss Adeline Schechter, 3349 Hull Avenue, the Bronx, a vender for the magazine "Equality," was arrested for the same reason as McCloskey, namely, she carried a sign stating that Father Coughlin does not speak for or represent the Catholic Church, quoting from Cardinal Mundelein's statement of December 11th.

STATEMENTS OF OBSERVERS

On Saturday evening, May 29, 1939, together with a crowd of about a half dozen men and women, we attempted to sell our literature exposing Father Coughlin. We were located on the island in the center of the intersection of Fordham Road and the Grand Concourse. Two of our people were sent to the island on the south side and the rest of us remained on the north side. Present also were three or four salesmen of "Social Justice" together with about a dozen men and women who were outwardly and obviously assisting them.

The moment we started, the tactics of the Coughlin crowd began to become apparent. The slogans they shouted were, "Read about Rabbi Wise and his son, James Waterman Wise, both members of the Communist Party." "Read a Christian magazine for Christian people." "Don't read the un-American books that they sell." "Read a Good Christian magazine for a change." In answer to our "Read the truth about Father Coughlin," they shouted, "Written by a Communist." Occasionally, when a crowd would gather around the Coughlin men there would be repeated references to "Jew" and "Jews."

One of our salesmen referred to the pamphlet which we also distributed, "The Pope Condemns anti-Semitism," by Father Sheehy. Immediately one of the "Social Justice" salesmen took up the chant, "Sheehy and Wise are the same kind, they both fool around with the women who come in to see them." He finally desisted after several admonitions by one of the policemen.

One Jewish passerby who attempted to say something to a Coughlin salesman, had no sooner opened his mouth when a half dozen

men who had appeared to be passersby converged on him, shouted him down and rushed him across the sidewalk. The crowd at this point was so dense that there was no opportunity to direct an officer's attention to him.

A half dozen or more people converged around each of our salesmen and proceeded to shove, push, kick, and spit at our men. Repeatedly someone posing as a passerby would stop and make provocative remarks in an obvious attempt to draw one of our men into a fight. Several times big burly, well-dressed men approached me and used filthy language concerning Jews, in an undertone, in an apparent effort to make me say something which would constitute a reason for starting a fight.

All of our men were strictly instructed not to deviate from the single slogan, "Read the truth about Father Coughlin," with an occasional reference to the title and author of the Father Sheehy pamphlet.

For the most part the officers tried to be fair in their treatment of the salesmen. After a half hour a number of the faces in the crowd began to reappear so regularly that it became clear that they were posing as passersby and were in reality assisting the "Social Justice" salesman. Their job was to keep walking, apparently disinterestedly, at a snail's pace past the group of salesmen so as to try to create the illusion of a mob. Under the leadership of plain-clothes officer at least a dozen times the policemen were required to join hands and push the crowd from one side to the other to clear the island. As fast as this would be done a crowd would reappear on the other side.

Although we stood practically on the curb, after a while it became clear to the policeman as well as to us that the "Social Justice" men were trying to keep us behind us, as a result the officers stood facing us about 6 feet away and every minute or two would jump past us and push away several of the Communist men who would appear in groups behind us. In spite of this, because of their numbers they were able to push, kick and spit with impunity. One of our men tried to ape the practice of the "Social Justice" statement. Since they had been continually walking back and forth he tried to do the same thing. He had no sooner started when an exceptionally tall passerby suddenly turned and viciously kicked him in the ankle and rushed into the crowd. At about 9:15 the Communists shifted several men to the island at the south side of the intersection. Up to that time the crowd had been very dense on the north side and there had appeared to be only occasional passersby at the south side. This tactic make it clear that the crowd followed the Communist men. Immediately there was a decided thinning of the ranks at the north side and a proportionate increase at the south side. The same procedure ensued there: pushing, kicking, spitting, attempts to engage in individual fights and arguments. Several of the policemen crossed over to the south side to assist. At about 10:00 o'clock a young man came over to me and asked me to have all my people gather on the corner outside Alexander's Department Store so that we could march in a body to the subway station. He said he had just been chased by a group from the east side of the Concourse to the center island. I sent a few women who had

been assisting us to the corner as suggested by him. I could not see whether anything happened to them after that.

At about 10:30 Dr. Pond, who had been in charge of the group at the south island, came over and told me that one of the policemen had asked us whether we would discontinue the sale if the Coughlin men would. We agreed to this. We asked for a police escort to our automobile. About a half dozen of us gathered together and as we stepped off the island, preparatory to leaving, about 15 of the Coughlin men stepped off to follow us. Two policemen, who had apparently been waiting for just that, jumped in front of them and ordered them back.

It is difficult, or impossible, to judge how many people were officially attached to the Coughlin crowd and how many were volunteering or just merely passersby. It is safe to say that at least 40 to 50 people were working with the Coughlin men at that intersection.

In the afternoon of the same day I had phoned the Ryer Avenue Police Station and spoken with a Lieut. Diskin. I told him that I represented the American Jewish Congress and that, as a courtesy, I was calling to advise him that we intended distributing literature that night. His immediate response was, "Oh, so you are going up there to make trouble? Well, we know how to take care of you." Of course I indignantly denied that that was our intention or that I had said anything that warranted such a conclusion. In spite of this, I felt that with possibly one exception, the policemen were trying to be fair.

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } SS:

I have read the above statement and I swear that the facts therein are true to my own knowledge except those things which are alleged on information and belief, and as to them I believe them to be true to the best of my knowledge.

(signed) Marvin M. Jager.

Sworn to before me this
26th day of May, 1939.

NOTARY PUBLIC

Dian S. Levinson

New York County Clerk's No. 422.

I was walking along Fordham Road at Thibout Avenue on the afternoon of May 10th, 1939, when I saw a crowd gathered around two men selling "Social Justice." I stopped and listened to their hawking, because they were speaking in a Jewish dialect, obviously deriding my race, with such statements as these: (I shall try to approximate the dialect) BUY A GOOD CHRISTIAN PAPER -- DIS ISS NO HEETZLER PAPER -- DIS PAPER HAS NO SMUTZ -- NO DIRTY PICTURES -- READ A GOOD CHRISTIAN PAPER -- DE COMMUNISTS AND BOLSHIEVICS DON'T LIKE VAT VE SAY -- DAT'S VY DAY DON'T VAN US TO SELL OUR PAPERS -- BUY SOCIAL JUSTICE.

After I listened to a good deal more than the above, I passed a remark to a rather large type of Christian woman to the effect that their "selling the magazine is all right, but why are they using this insulting method to a race. We have Jewish papers on stands which are sold every day but there certainly is no inciting

to riot with their sale." She then started to heckle me, pushing me with her elbow, and saying "you're one of them, look at her, she wants a monopoly, etc." There were school boys grouped around by this time and the man selling the Justice called to them "BUY THIS -- YOU SHOULD KNOW WHAT'S IN IT!" Larger crowd gathered and the man kept up his dialect-provoking hawking, causing great merriment and razzing. After I could no longer contain myself, I spoke up and said, "It is people like you who are instrumental in sending young boys like these to wars, because of your inciting them to racial hatred and discrimination."

This intolerable display continued for about another half hour, when I went into the shoe store in front of which he was selling his papers and called the police. The proprietor of this store told me that he was forced to do the very same thing the day previous, because the crowds which gathered were so great that they interfered with his doing business.

The police sent a couple of plain-clothesmen down.
Sworn to by me this 22d day of May, 1939.

(signed) Frances Zuckerman

Mrs. Zuckerman

2230 Grand Concourse

Bronx, New York City

Dian S. Levinson

Notary Public

New York County Clerk's No. 422.

STATE OF NEW YORK }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK } SS

Elias Stone, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That on Sunday morning, May 7th at about 12:30 P.M., I arrived at the intersection of 138th Street and Cypress Avenue, which corner is approximately fifty yards from a Catholic Church on 138th Street. An open meeting was being conducted by a group of Coughlin followers. There were people selling the "Social Justice" magazine. The speaker urged a boycott of Jewish stores in the neighborhood, pointing out some of the local shops owned by Jews, and advised the listeners to walk ten blocks if necessary in order to avoid patronizing a Jew. He cited an example where Jews and Communists had stoned a foreign consulate and warned that if such things would happen again, revenge would be taken upon the Jews in this country. He pointed out that in spite of the fact that there were four and a half million Christians in the City of New York, Christians owned only 10 percent of the business in the city. His entire speech was devoted to showing that the Jews were responsible for the troubles in the United States. His entire speech was calculated to incite the emotions of his audience against the Jew. He concluded by announcing the next meeting to be held on Thursday evening, May 11th on 138th Street and Willis Avenue. After his talk, I heard several men in the audience obviously Christian, say "Now you can see how it is. Some day the people in this neighborhood will get wise and they will act." The speaker urged the audience to "Think Christian, Act Christian, Buy Christian and Vote Christian."

Sworn to before me, Dian Levinson
this 9th day of May, 1939
Dian Levinson

(Signed) Elias Stone

On Saturday afternoon, April 25th at about 1 o'clock, I was passing the corner of 42nd Street and Broadway, when I heard a man yelling "Social Justice" and shouting as follows: "Keep Communism out of America -- feed Social Justice -- learn who is behind Bolshevism in this country. Help Father Coughlin keep America for Americans, etc."

Several people bought the magazine within a few minutes. I approached the man and said to him, "Surely an intelligent person, you cannot believe all the things Father Coughlin is saying, and his internees. Most of his material is directly from Gospels, teachings, and if you would give me your address, I would be glad to send you a little pamphlet telling some more about Father Coughlin which perhaps you don't know."

He just stared at me and replied "You're a Jew, aren't you?"

I answered that I happened to be, but I was not telling as a Jew but as one who believed in universal racial equality. I added that it was unfair to mislead Catholics and Christians into believing the false statements appearing in "Social Justice" because they did not represent the teachings of Christ, nor did they have the sanction of the Catholic Church.

By this time quite a crowd had gathered and the man started yelling at the top of his voice "But you're a Jew, you're a Jew -- you're a Jew, you're a Jew."

I realized the futility of further argument, so I walked away. A few steps away I happened to meet a friend, who said that I was ashen, and shaken visibly. I answered that the incident was disturbing enough, but the thing that bothered me much more than

personal reactions, was the fact that tens of thousands of out of towners would be coming into the fair -- country people, from every corner of the United States, -- who are not experienced enough in digesting yellow journalism to discern the wheat from the chaff, and that if "Social Justice" continues to be sold on the streets of New York, we might as well reconcile ourselves to the fact that anti-Semitism is going to be carried back to every village and town throughout the country, and in its wake Fascism.

(signed) Sylvia Kleban

1075 Grand Concourse

Bronx, New York.

Sworn to before me

this 5th day of May, 1939

Dian Levinson (signed)

Notary Public

On Friday, April 28th, at 5:50 P.M., a "Social Justice" agent was standing at the corner of 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue, making the uncomplimentary comments which usually accompany the sale of the paper. My mother and I paused for a moment to listen and he turned to us with as much hatred as I have ever seen one person manifest and hurled the following statement at us: "We are going to put you and your tribe where they belong!"

STATE OF NEW YORK) SS:
COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

I have read the above statement and I swear that the facts contained therein are true to my own knowledge except those things

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) SS:
 COUNTY OF NEW YORK)

MILTON A. SADOLSKY, being duly sworn, deposes and says:
 That I am an attorney duly admitted to practice in all the courts
 of the State of New York.

I reside at 1005 Jerome Avenue, in the County of the Bronx,
 City and State of New York, and am engaged in the practice of my
 profession at 369 Lexington Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan.

On Friday evening, April 21st, 1939, I left my office
 between 6:00 and 6:30 P.M. and walked west on the south side of
 42nd Street. When I reached the neighborhood of the 42nd Street
 Public Library, I noticed a large crowd. There were two men,
 both collarless and wearing leather jackets, selling Father Cough-
 lin's "Social Justice." They were shouting "Buy the only Gentile
 paper." "Buy the only paper not controlled by the Jews." One of
 the men particularly had a taunting leer on his face and seemed to
 direct his remarks usually to Semitic looking people. There was
 also in their company, a young woman, whose age I estimate to be
 about 17 or 18. I watched her closely and at no time was she ever
 jostled, hit, pushed, or molested in any way whatsoever. In spite
 of this fact just as soon as a large crowd had congregated, she said
 in loud tones easily heard by large numbers of people, "that's how
 these Jews are, they hit me just because I try to sell Father
 Coughlin's magazine." The third gentleman in their company followed
 with a statement "sure the Jews are all a bunch of cowards." By
 this time, a crowd accumulated to the extent, I estimate, of about
 two thousand people and within a short time thereafter several radio

cars arrived at the scene and dispersed the crowd.

It is my personal feeling that if the police had arrived any later there might very readily have been an open free for all fight.

Sworn to before me this

(signed) Milton A. Sadolsky

5th day of May, 1939

Ruth B. Wilson.

April 20, 1939.

At 1:40 P.M. today, April 20, 1939, I witnessed the following scene at 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue. A Jewish man slapped the face of a Christian selling the "Social Justice." A fist fight began. A large crowd, most of whom were Christians, assembled. It was a miracle that the Jewish man was not lynched by the crowd. I can hardly describe to you the tense feeling of those present at the scene. When the Jewish man was asked by a plain clothes man -- I believe he is a government official -- why he slapped the Christian, he answered: "Because he insulted my race." Across the street, near the public library, dozens of Christian men and women were selling the "Social Justice," and on the steps of the library as well as on the sidewalks, hundreds of passersby were purchasing "Social Justice."

Those who were selling them shouted on the top of their voices. "Help us keep a Christian American on the air. This is not Moscow. Buy Social Justice before the Jews get hold of City Hall and the United States."

Somebody summoned the police, who were trying to disperse the crowd. I came over to a motorcycle man, whose badge number

I was told that I would have to take that up with the local headquarters on, I believe, 46th Street.

By this time the picketers were breaking up, shouting to each other: "Now to the Hotel Commodore." Two women, apparently arriving late, carried out in the presence of an officer, "Come on, we'll start our own riot on the corner." They spoke in a German accent.

A gentleman, who gave me his name as Leonard Silver, residing at the Hotel Embassy, told me that he had, too, made complaints and asked for an arrest without avail. He was a witness of the entire occurrence.

The manager of the drug store, Mr. Achbron, 180 West 57th Street, Carnegie Hall Pharmacy, will also verify the above facts.

During the picketing, obscene leaflets were pasted to the drug store windows and handed out in the street. The leaflets were of an anti-Semitic nature, characterized by obscene language inciting to riot, with cartoons caricaturing Jews.

I went to my parents' apartment, located on 58th Street and 7th Avenue, where my father telephoned the Police Department and lodged a complaint in my name against officer #11518 and "Inspector O'Brien." His conversation was with Lieutenant (?) Basel, at 128 West 30th Street.

When with my wife, my sister, and my mother, I again went downstairs on my way home. I again saw Mr. Silver who told me that when a meeting at the Hotel Great Northern broke up only a few minutes earlier, some people had walked by -- also in the presence of police officers -- shouting "down with the Communists." One turned to the

others who said: "Why say down with the Communists? Say down with the Jew bastard," pointing at him.

While we stood on the corner of 57th Street, scattered groups still came up the block westward, saying loudly: "The filthy Jew press: if a Jew comes near me, I'll kill him." And, "We are loyal workers: We will do the same again at our meeting next Wednesday."

I swear that these facts are true.

(Signed) Ben Radin

The following is a statement of facts made by David Grant, residing at 222 East 15th Street, New York City.

On May 27th, 1939 at 1 P.M. I stationed myself about 30 feet from the entrance of Abraham & Straus on the Fulton Street side and began the sale of my pamphlet, A Worker Looks at Jesus, of which I am the author. I suspended from my shoulders a paper sign about 12 inches by 20 inches on which was inscribed the following: "Father Coughlin does not represent the doctrine or the sentiments of the Catholic Church." Cardinal Mundelein - Dec. 11, 1938. "It is not possible for Christians to take part in anti-Semitism." Pope Pius XI - Sept. 24, 1938. Catholics! Repudiate Coughlin. There were four men in the same block selling Coughlin's Social Justice.

About 2 P.M. Policeman Rooney #11871 and Sergeant #508 both of the 82nd precinct came over to me and asked to look at a copy of what I was selling whereupon they told me that I had no right to sell it without a license as it was not a periodical. I replied that I knew definitely that I had a right to sell it. Then they walked away.

About 3 P.M. they both returned and told me that I could not sell and display the sign. I could do one or the other but not both. I told them that I had seen many people selling magazines with a sign in front of them and asked them to tell me what law forbid me from doing likewise. Thereupon the policeman said I was under arrest. I asked him to let me get the names of people present to attest to the happenings later on. (From experience I have found that when the charges are made out later, items are added which never took place.)

Without more ado the policeman grabbed me by the back of the collar and started to pull me and from the other side the sergeant gave me a shove.

Later at the police station, when the sergeant at the desk wrote out the policeman's complaint, the policeman asked to have added in it another charge. The fact that I had asked that he let me get the names of people present as witnesses. To the charge of selling and wearing the sign was added, collecting a crowd, blocking traffic and causing a disturbance. There was no crowd until they started to pull me around.

While being taken in the patrol wagon from the 82nd to the 86th precinct, policeman #1671 said to me, "Do you know that if someone from Father Coughlin's saw your sign they would have you arrested for criminal libel. Cardinal Mundelein never said anything like that. You people have gone far enough and we are going to stop you. We have 30,000 men and when the time comes I'll resign from the force and we will settle this question our way. Have you lived in New York long?" "Almost twenty years" I replied, "Why do you

"I was wondering if you thought you could meet the police de-

partment," he replied.

After appearing in court May 5th, 1939, in the vestibule

Policeman Rooney said to me the following: "I don't know how you

got away with wearing that sign. Some of those veterans selling

the poppies were Goddam quiet veterans, that's how I look at it."

COMPLAINANT

June 6, 1939

" disorderly conduct in violation of Penal Law Section

722 Subdivision 4--- did stand on the sidewalk at said

location, offering for sale to the public, magazines, the

defendant unlawfully addressed a crowd in front of the

above mentioned premises, and did carry a placard over his

shoulders promoting the sale of the said magazines, and when

asked by deponent to either sell the magazines, stop

addressing the crowd and stop carrying the said placard, the

defendant refused to do so, stating that he would do all

these, that he wanted the law on it, by his actions caused

a large crowd to collect, interfered with the free passage

of pedestrians and obstructed the sidewalk thereat."

Patrolman Stephen F. Rooney - in front of premises 410 Fulton St.

5th District, Boro of Brooklyn, May 27th, 1939.

Trial-- Monday, June 5th -- Helms -- 45th and 4th Avenue--

5th District, Brooklyn.

The undersigned, David Grant, resident at 222 East 15th

Street, New York City, being duly sworn, deposes and states:-

At about 1 P.M. on Friday afternoon, May 5th, 1939 he stationed himself on the n.w. corner of 42nd Street and 5th Ave., and proceeded to sell a pamphlet "A Worker Looks at Jesus" of which he is the author. He wore in front of his body a paper sign about 12" x 24" on which was inscribed the following: "Father Coughlin does not speak for nor does he represent the Catholic Church." "Cardinal Mundelein, Dec. 11th, 1938." "Catholics! Repudiate Coughlin and all his Nazi henchmen."

To his right on the 5th Ave. side were two men and on his left were four more, all of whom were selling copies of Father Coughlin's Social Justice and shouting anti-democratic and anti-Semitic slogans. There were four or five policemen in front of these men to keep the passerby moving and prevent them from congregating all the salesmen were within a distance of 100 feet.

After being on the spot about five minutes, Poline Captain Fritztski, (whose name he has since ascertained,) came up to him and asked him to move in off the corner so as not to interfere with traffic, which he immediately did.

A few minutes later a man in front of him asked to see a copy of the pamphlet he was selling. After looking at it he said that the deponent had no right to sell it as it was not a periodical. That unless the deponent moved on, he would be arrested. The deponent replied that he thought he had a right to sell it but nevertheless obeyed the order to move on.

The deponent walked west about 100 feet where a woman insisted on buying a pamphlet from him. He told her that the officer (he took it for granted the man was an officer because there were

several policemen about who had heard the entire conversation) would arrest him if he sold any more copies.

At this time, an officer #17891, who had come alongside of the deponent, said, "Now don't say anything like that. You are only insulting religious hatreds." Deponent replied, "But officer, I was told by an officer that if I did any selling of this pamphlet he would arrest me." "You know that is a lie," he retorted, "You stand right here at the edge of the curb and I will stand alongside of you and see that nobody bothers you." "All right officer," deponent said, and sold a copy to the woman. Thereupon the plainclothes man put him under arrest taking him by the arm and forcing him off the curb into a private car on the opposite side of the street. Deponent asked to be allowed to get witnesses, to which the officer paid no attention. One man in the crowd came over to the police car and there gave his name and address to deponent's brother. This man Charles Berkow, 1547 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, appeared at the trial as a witness.

Some of the people standing about, shouted, "Why don't you arrest the Councilinites." Deponent's brother, who has an office on the same street and saw him being pushed into the car, asked the plainclothes man where deponent was being taken. After repeated questioning, another plainclothes man at the wheel in the car, gave the address of the police station. When the deponent's brother appeared at the police station for further information he was told to get out or he would be thrown out. Said brother was a Veteran in the last World War to make the World safe for Democracy.

On Sunday May 14th at 3:10 P.M. deponent stationed himself

on n.w. corner of 51st Street and Broadway and proceeded to sell his pamphlet. There were dozens of men and women within the same block selling Social Justice. As soon as he took his stand a policeman told him to move on and helped him with a push. Deponent went over to the s.w. corner of the street where another policeman forced him to move further south. After two more similar movings by different policemen he decided to make a stand and refuse to be pushed any further. When next ordered to move and upon refusing to do so, the policeman called over the Sergeant #490, who demanded that the deponent put away his sign and move across to the opposite side of the street. Deponent told the Sergeant that if the thousand or more people in the adjoining block were allowed to display signs and shout anti-democratic slogans, he felt that he had a right to display his sign and shout democratic slogans.

The sergeant thereupon told the policeman to put the deponent under arrest. And when the deponent asked why, the sergeant replied, "For causing a disturbance." Deponent said, "there was no disturbance until you came over." Then a crowd collected but still there was no disturbance. Deponent said to the sergeant, "I want to get witnesses." Thereupon the sergeant and the policeman both walked away.

When the picket line broke up in the next block and reached the spot where deponent was stationed, they proceeded to encircle and menace him. They hollered insulting remarks and spit on him. As they advanced in a body and when about three feet away from the deponent, he began backing across the street. He waited until the last moment for there were at least a score of policemen within a dozen feet of him observing everything but not one of them made any

attempt to come to his aid. Across the street there were about six men and women selling Equality magazine and there the crowd started to concern itself with them, as the deponent receded further into the background.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of May, 1939.

(signed) David Grant

I arrived at 51st Street and Broadway, New York City, N.Y., at about 3:05 P.M. on Sunday, May 21st, 1939. At that time a number of pickets had already congregated in the northern half of the block between 51st and 52nd Streets, on Broadway, immediately in front of the entrance to the WMCA building.

About thirty persons in all were selling copies of "Social Justice" and "Equality," and distributing leaflets of various kinds on Broadway between 50th and 53rd Streets.

The size of the picket line grew rapidly until about 3:25 there were nearly 500 persons present. Up until this time no disturbance of any kind occurred.

At about 3:30 a crowd suddenly began to collect on the northwest corner of 51st Street and Broadway. When Mr. Britchey and I arrived, a man who had been distributing reproductions of the "Nation's" article on Father Coughlin was lying on the ground surrounded by several patrolmen. The man was shortly thereafter taken away in the custody of the police, along with another man who presumably was his assailant. It was impossible to discover if either one had been arrested.

Picketing continued without further incident until the line broke up about 3:40 and most of the group began making its way

slowly down Broadway in the direction of Times Square. When the group was approximately half way down the block between 51st and 52nd Streets, on Broadway, I noticed a man and woman with a young child walking north on the curb side of the picketing group. Just before they arrived, abreast of me, an elderly woman broke away from the crowd and threw herself upon the man yelling "the dirty Jew," or words to that effect. In the scuffle the man lost his glasses and was gashed on the face presumably by the woman's fingernails.

Upon being shaken off by the man, the female picketer assaulted the woman of the couple, tearing off her hat and saying something about "filthy Jewish prostitutes." A number of patrolmen arrived at this point and separated them.

Before I could learn what had been done with the assailant, an inspector pulled me out of the crowd surrounding the couple and pushed me over against the building line.

By the time I was able to make my way back to the man and woman, the assailant had disappeared and Mr. Britchey was taking the names of the couple. The badge number of the patrolman who stopped the assault and presumably pulled the assailant out of the crowd was 14,400.

It is quite clear, however, that the assailant was not arrested as I identified her less than twenty minutes later in a group on 42nd Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, selling copies of "Social Justice."

(signed) Harry A. Poth, Jr.

Copy of letter to the
American Civil Liberties Union

435 West 123rd Street
New York City, N. Y.
May 23, 1939

American Civil Liberties Union
Legal Department
31 Union Square
New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

In response to your suggestion to Professor Lynd during a telephone conversation this morning, I should like to call the following to your attention.

Having heard of disturbances which have been occurring regularly at the intersection of Fordham Road and the Grand Concourse, Bronx, New York; on May 22nd, at about eight o'clock in the evening, I arrived at this point with Mr. Sylvan Nathan of 811 Walton Avenue, Bronx, New York. This is what we saw: At each of the four corners were vendors of the magazine "Social Justice". These salesmen were calling attention to their papers in provocative terms. Passersby, who seemed to be annoyed either by the salesman or the remarks, made counter-remarks. These people then found themselves embroiled in an argument with individuals other than the salesmen, individuals who seemed to be loitering about for just that purpose. About the arguing people, a crowd would form. Police would then disperse the crowd. Most of the crowd actually did move on, but there seemed to be a residual nucleus who continued to loiter and were prominent in the succession of such events. Between the hours of 8 and 9:15 P.M., we actually observed six such demonstrations on Fordham Road, in the one block west of the Grand Concourse.

Police were present in unusual numbers but the disturbances continued.

We believe that the situation is serious. If the tension is not relieved there will be even more serious developments. There must be some legal way of preventing these disturbances without infringing on the civil liberties of the community.

Respectfully yours,

(signed) Eugene L. Horowitz

(concurring)

(signed) Sylvan H. Nathan

Copy of letter sent to
American Jewish Congress

780 Grand Concourse, N.Y.
May 12th, 1939

Dr. J. X. Cohen
c/o American Jewish Congress
City

Dear Dr. Cohen:

As a member of the American Jewish Congress, I deem it necessary to report to you a situation which bears investigation and action.

Every Thursday evening (about 8 P.M.) an open air meeting is held on the north side of Willis Avenue and 138th Street (the Bronx) under the supposed guise of only selling Social Justice but in fact, the meetings are tirades of anti-Jewish propaganda and Fascism of the Father Coughlin and kind.

"Boycott the Jews as they boycott Germany," "Give the Christian War Veterans the business the Jews usurped"; "The tribe

is a menace to the Christian people, etc., etc., "We have nothing against Hitler or Mussolini" and many other "peace-loving" statements.

The section in question is peopled by a low, poor Irish class -- gullible and willing to accept the many vicious and maligning statements against our people.

What can be done to stop this brazenly open imitation of race hatred? My husband happens to know personally some of the Priests of the St. Jerome Church on 138th St. Do you think it would be advisable for him to confer with them, or would you recommend some other means?

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Mrs. Gertrude Allison

Copy of letter sent to
American Jewish Congress

149 West 56 Street
New York, N.Y.
March 29, 1939

American Jewish Congress
50 West 68th
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

On Saturday evening, March 25th, while riding on the 7th Avenue line of the I.R.T. Subway, going toward Brooklyn we had an unusual experience at about 11:00 P.M.

At 96th Street Station, a group of about 12 people marched through the train, the first in line carrying a "Social Justice" magazine and shouting to "buy the magazine and fight Communism, the Women in the crowd shouted "Buy Christian Only."

This group left the train at 72nd Street and continued the yelling and shouting on the platform there.

We wish to call this incident to your attention, so that you may refer same to the proper authorities, and perhaps prevent a recurrence.

Trusting you will look into this matter at once, I remain,

Yours very truly,

IG:ES

(Signed) Isadora Gluckson

Copy of letter sent to
Dr. Stephen S. Wise

May 25, 1939

My dear Dr. Wise:

I saw, myself, a race clash deliberately incited by two older men, urging on hoodlums on Fordham Road last Friday. They were selling "Social Justice" and when the kids selling them deliberately made insulting remarks, which were resented, these men stood on the sidelines, one said to the other "That youngster is Okeh. We can use him on 42nd Street." These can grow into enormous proportions unless the mayor and Police Commissioner do something, now!

Very respectfully

(Signed) Irene Branston

May 4, 1939

To: Dr. Wise

From: Mr. Morris Simons

A little after three o'clock this afternoon in front of 11 West 42nd Street, a crowd gathered around one of the salesmen of Father Coughlin's "Social Justice." His sales talk consisted of repeating over and over again that "he has full proof that Dr. Wise and his son are both charter members of the Communist Party." In other words, instead of trying to advertise "Social Justice," he was slandering you and your son. There was a policeman right there whose number is 5258.

There is a gentleman who came up to my office after witnessing this activity - Mr. S. Lam of 64 Fulton Street. Both he and I are willing to testify under oath.

Some measures must be taken to stop this kind of thing; if not by the American Jewish Congress, I believe that both you and your son have full redress to the courts.

STATEMENTS OF THE CASES OF JEWS ARRESTED IN ALTERCATIONS
WITH NEWS VENDERS OF FATHER COUGHLIN'S PUBLICATION
"SOCIAL JUSTICE"

RE: PEOPLE v. EUGENE McCLOSKEY

Residence: 40 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Eugene McClosky, a 17½ year old boy was arrested Wednesday afternoon, May 17th, 1939, at 4:10 P.M. by Officer Stephen F. Rooney, Shield No. 11671, Precinct 82, on the charge of disorderly conduct.

The arrest occurred in front of Namm's Department Store on Fulton Street, in Brooklyn.

The defendant's story is as follows:

He and several others were selling the magazine "Equality" in front of the Namm Store. At the same time, another group consisting of about 30 or 40 Coughlinites were selling the "Social Justice" magazine. The defendant in addition to asking people to buy the magazine was carrying a placard, which contained a quotation from one of Pope Pius's recent speeches in which the Pope condemned Anti-Semitism, and declared Anti-Semitism to be un-Christian. The boy claims that he was told that he would have to stop carrying the sign, or stop selling the magazine; he could not do both at one time, since the Officer contended that carrying the sign constituted picketing, and that he would not permit picketing and selling at the same time. From what I understand, during the time that the Police Sergeant was present, he put away the sign and concentrated on the sale of the magazine. Later, after the Police Sergeant had gone, upon the advice of someone, perhaps from the office of the "Equality"

magazine, who assured him that he had the right to carry the sign and sell the magazine at the same time, the defendant again placed the placard in front of him, suspended by a cord around his neck. The Officer thereupon arrested him. The defendant informs me that there were several witnesses who expostulated with the officer and tried to prevent the arrest. I expect to get the names and addresses of the witnesses within the next day or so. I understand that two of the witnesses are attorneys.

The young man was taken to the Police Station in a Patrol Wagon. The Lieutenant refused to book the defendant and suggested to the Officer that he issue a summons instead and serve it on the boy. The Officer did so. The boy was held at the Police Station for several hours before he was permitted to call friends.

On Thursday morning, May 18th, 1939, at 9 A.M. I appeared in the 9th District Magistrate Court, 43rd Street and 4th Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. The Magistrate sitting there refused to entertain the complaint against the boy on the ground that this Court had no jurisdiction in view of the fact that the boy was 17½ years. He referred the case to the Adolescents' Court, located at 25 Snyder Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

RE: ADELINE SCHECHTER

Residence: 3349 Hall Avenue, Bronx.

Magistrate's Court - Third District

On May 17th, at or about 11:30 A.M., Schechter began selling copies of "Equality" on 42nd Street and Seventh Avenue, at a point where another person was selling copies of "Social Justice."

The magazine she was selling sells for 15¢, of which she receives for her compensation 5¢ a copy. At that time, she was not carrying any signs, although both she and the vender of "Social Justice" were calling out to the public to buy their respective magazines, and from time to time some people would collect, either for the purpose of listening to what was being said, or for the purpose of purchasing the periodicals.

At 1:30 P.M., she received a sign, which she hung around her neck, said sign being approximately 15" x 20," containing the following legend:

"ON ANTI-SEMITISM
 'FATHER COUGHLIN DOES NOT SPEAK FOR
 OR REPRESENT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH'
 CARDINAL MUNDLEIN
 Dec. 11, 1938
 CATHOLICS REPUDIATE COUGHLIN"

No sooner had she begun to display this sign, which she claims assisted her in disposing of her magazines, when a police officer came upon the scene and told her to remove the sign. This she refused to do, whereupon he called over the Sergeant, who told her to remove the sign in five minutes or he would arrest her. Immediately after saying that, he told her to remove it in one minute or he would arrest her. He thereupon left.

It is true that the sign did attract considerable attention and that many people stopped to read the same, and that to some extent progress of pedestrians may have been impeded.

Approximately two hours later, a policeman returned and since she was still wearing the sign, he arrested her, and took her to the police station. She was detained there for about an hour and one-half, after which a summons was written out and given to

her, returnable on May 18th, for disorderly conduct.

Schechter claims that up to the time when she was arrested she had sold 78 copies, and when she was arrested several people followed her to the police station, apparently to protest, and among them were some members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

STATEMENT of J. EDWARD SILVER
of 611 West 113th Street
Arrested on March 12, 1939

On Sunday, March 12, at about 4:30 P.M., I boarded a Seventh Avenue I.R.T. subway train at 86th Street and changed at 72nd Street for a Flatbush Avenue express train. Somewhere between 34th Street and 14th Street, I noticed a boy about 15 years of age passing through the train shouting "Social Justice, ten cents." He passed through the car and I returned to reading my newspaper. A little while later he reappeared, trailed, I noticed, by some other youngsters who stopped to speak with a man who was apparently with them. I arose and told the boy he was not permitted to sell those papers on the subway. He replied, "You can't stop me." I said, "No, I can't, but the guard can." Then the man who was with the children bought a copy of "Social Justice" and I did not try to interfere with the sale. The children proceeded on through the train, the boy shouting his wares. I followed to the rear of the train, saying nothing, looking for a guard. I saw none and returned to the car where I had originally been sitting. At Chambers Street, I looked out on the platform, and, seeing no guard on the station, decided to

forget the matter. The children proceeded on through the train.

Then I looked about me. The car was crowded with men and women wearing "F.C." pins and I realized that they must have been returning from the Coughlin picket line at W.M.C.A. I stood near the door, planning to slip out at the first station which was comfortably crowded. As I stood there, a man moved over in front of me and opened a copy of "Social Justice" in my face, ostensibly reading it, but flaunting at me the headline, "Pope Pius XII Friendly to Germany." Frightened, I said nothing. I looked about and saw the men gathered in a huddle, menacingly. I am somewhat hard of hearing and can read lips to some extent, so I could see the words, "Jew" and "Communist" framed and could gather that the conversation was generally threatening to me.

At the Borough Hall station, a man and a woman got out of the train, jostling me as they passed, and the man challenged me to come out on the platform and fight. I remained on the train. A station or two later, the mob rushed me and pulled me off the train. I managed to jump back. As I did, one of the gang who was still on the train punched me in the eye, causing my eye to swell. Then several passengers who were not with them arose and protested. I said that I wanted the man arrested and someone went forward in the train for the guard. At the next station, the mob tried to pull me out again, intimidating and crowding aside the few protesting passengers. Still seeing no guard, I clung to a pillar and remained on the train. As we entered the Bergen Street station, I saw the train guard approaching, so I allowed myself to be pulled to the platform. The crowd then closed the door on the man who had struck me, leaving him on the

train. I noticed a door being held open at the other end of the car and I rushed back and re-entered the train. The guard, meanwhile went upstairs to get a policeman. While some passengers were still protesting the outrage, the boy who had been selling the papers and some others came out of a car ahead and started shouting, "He's a communist. He tried to beat up this kid," etc. The guard then appeared with a policeman. I asked the policeman to arrest the man who had punched me; that he was behind the closed door half way down the car. The policeman said that he couldn't hold up the train to look for the man. Feeling that I had police protection, I allowed him to close the door and let the train proceed, with my witnesses still on the train.

About 30 or 40 of the Coughlinites, mostly men, remained on the platform after the train had gone. The children, egged on by the men, insisted that the policeman arrest me. He did not appear anxious to do so, but they kept shouting, "He tried to beat up this boy. He attacked this boy. He's a communist, etc." The policeman then took me, accompanied by the mob, to a police station about half a block away from the Bergen Street subway station. He asked that all children under eighteen, except the complainant, stay outside. The desk lieutenant asked questions of the boy and, despite the fact that the others were trying to prod him into saying that I assaulted him, the most he could elicit from the boy was that I grabbed him by the collar. Meanwhile, they were insisting, "He's a communist." I told the lieutenant that I am not a communist, that I am opposed to all forms of dictatorship and that, as a Jew, I object to the selling of poisonous anti-Semitic

propaganda on the subways.

The lieutenant replied, "They ought to send you all back to Russia," and proceeded to question the boy.

I tried to tell my story, but the lieutenant wouldn't let me, saying, "I heard enough out of you. You're held for disorderly conduct." I then said that I wanted a charge brought against the boy for, on his own admission, selling papers in the subway. The lieutenant replied that only the subway officials could bring such charges. He ordered me searched. Seeing how things were going, the boy started for the door. The lieutenant asked him where he was going and he said that he wanted to get his papers which another child was holding outside. He called another lad, a tot of about 12 who now appears as a co-complainant, into the police station and proudly displayed "Social Justice" as the lieutenant beamed on him and I was led into a cell.

I told the keeper that I wanted to 'phone my uncle. He went out and returned to tell me that I was held in \$500 bail and that the lieutenant would not let me out of the cell; that my 'phone calls I cared to make would be made through the desk. I gave my uncle's phone number. At about 11 P.M., my uncle and a cousin appeared at the police station and asked to have the bail reduced. The lieutenant refused and would not permit them to see me, allowing them only to send in a note which explained that since it was Sunday night and the deed to my uncle's property was in his safe deposit box, I would have to remain overnight, that he would have a lawyer for me in the morning.

The next morning, with a badly bruised eye, I was taken, in a patrol wagon, to the 7th District Magistrate's Court, 25

Snyder Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. My attorney, a New York State Assemblyman and a close friend of the family, and a former Assistant Prosecutor in Brooklyn, Daniel Gutman, 305 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. (Main 4 - 4707) was not present, but he sent another attorney, Reuben Blank, 170 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Barclay 7 - 5050) to ask for an adjournment. The case was adjourned to Monday, March 20, and as he was tied up with legislative matters, Mr. Gutman again sent Mr. Blank to adjourn the case. Magistrate Jeanette Brill was sitting and, after the adjournment had been asked she read the charges and turned on the policeman and angrily asked him why he didn't arrest the children. He tried to offer excuses, but she ordered the children remanded to the Children's Society. My case was reset for April 1, last Saturday, and again Mr. Gutman could not appear. Mr. Blank, who is inexperienced in cases of this type, was prepared to take the case if the judge who had been sitting the previous day was on the bench. Judge Mason was sitting and Mr. Blank arranged another adjournment to Thursday, April 13.

By last Saturday, the Coughlinites had whipped the case into a cause celebre, and they packed the court. The plaintiffs appeared with a lawyer -- I believe his name is D'Arcy and seem to recall that he has represented the Bund. Mr. Blank has his card. They were deeply disappointed that they could not have their holiday in court and their lawyer tried to manoeuvre the case to another Saturday, but couldn't. They crowded Mr. Blank, threatening, ridiculously enough, a grand jury investigation. The same day, one of them went to Mr. Gutman's office and spoke abusively to him. My cousin tells me that Mr. Gutman would like to get at them.

in court, but that certain private matters are again likely to make it impossible for him to appear.

The charges, roughly, are that I interfered with the sale of "Social Justice" in the subway, that I used vile and abusive language, shouting, "Poison Propaganda," and that I held up the train.

No mention is made of any assault in the charges, though the Coughlinites, through their publications and over the radio, are ranting about a man named Silver who assaulted one of their boys in the subway.

After the case was originally to have been tried, I received the two viciously abusive, anti-Semitic letters which I showed you. On the morning that I appeared before Magistrate Brill, a man came to my house and told the lady at the desk that I had applied for some insurance and that he would like to have some information about where I work, etc. She told him nothing.

Case was dismissed after Silver was compelled to apologize to the Coughlinites.

STATEMENT

NATHAN SMULIN, 1664 Davidson Avenue

also

c/o Frances Domish, 1655 Inwood Ave.
(Tremont 2-5886)

On April 20th, 1939, the whole incident occurred at about 2 P.M. in the afternoon, at the northeast corner of 42d Street and Fifth Avenue.

I left my home in the morning, and went to look for work. I went directly to the Wallace Agency at 175 Fifth Avenue. From

there I went to have a bit to eat and then I walked up to 42d Street and Fifth Avenue and went to the Val-C-Parrell Agency at 507 Fifth Avenue. I was sworn in before a notary at about 1:45 to be employed by them as a guard.

I was told to come back later in the afternoon or evening to report for work.

I went to the northeast corner of 5th Avenue and 42nd Street and was going to cross over to the northwest corner of 5th Avenue when I heard this fellow selling magazines and saying, "The truth about the Jews," and things like that. A woman turned around and said "Why don't you go to work for a living?" He said to her, "Why don't you Jew bastards mind your own business?"

I was facing west and I was very much incensed at hearing this, and I grabbed one magazine from his hand and slapped him across the face with it and I let it drop; then I hit him with my right hand. Then he grabbed my coat and tore it, and started yelling for a policeman. Some people told me to walk away and I started to walk to the southeast corner of 5th Avenue and he came running over with a policeman. The policeman arrested me on the complaint of this fellow, on the southeast corner.

They took me to the 51st Street station house, and I was charged with simple assault and no other charge. Then I was taken to the East 57th Street Court where I was arraigned before Judge Anthony Burke who ordered a charge of malicious mischief in addition, and who held a hearing wherein the complainant was represented by counsel and I was not.

Without any knowledge as to the procedure, I was held in

bail for \$2,000 for trial in a higher court.

At about 11 P.M. I was bailed by my relative, Harry Romerantz, 1515 Macombs Road.

I did not tear any of the magazines.

Question: Did you know what kind of magazine he was selling?

Answer: Not at the time the altercation took place.

MEMORANDUM

IN RE: MR. NATHAN SMULIN

Mr. Siegarten, employed at the Quality Laundry, 111 Macombs Place, Edgecombe 4 - 2411, phoned me and stated that Thomas Maloney, whom he believes to be the complainant against Smulin, was employed at his laundry for about a year, but that at the beginning of this year, he, Maloney, distributed anti-Semitic literature at the laundry. He was discharged because of this by his employer who is not Jewish, and who employs very few Hebrews.

Maloney filed for unemployment insurance. His employer claimed he was discharged because of the above misconduct which he denied, and stated he did not belong to any organization.

The hearing was held before Miss Levy of the Department of Labor.

He was denied unemployment insurance.....

Question of perjury.

is 861 of Precinct No. 1, and asked him why he does not stop them from shouting anti-Jewish slogans, and I also asked him why he permits the sale of pamphlets which incite to riot. He asked me in a very innocent way whether I know what is written in the Social Justice. Some other Jews came over to him with the same question.

It was evident that the policeman present had no intention of stopping that bunch from selling Social Justice.

As one who has witnessed many riots in Russia, Germany and Poland, prior to my coming here, I can state that such occurrences, if permitted, are forerunners of real trouble. The Coughlin bunch will undoubtedly make frequent appearances on many corners of the city and will sell thousands of copies of their filthy paper.

(Signed) Israel Posnansky

758 Kelly Street
Bronx, New York City

May 25, 1939

I was on Fifty-Seventh Street and Seventh Avenue last night at about 10:30, with my sister, Mrs. Elliot Westin. I witnessed a demonstration of the "Christian Front" where there were about 200 to 250 demonstrators picketing Carnegie Hall. They were shouting slogans: "Kick the half-breed out of City Hall," "Kick the Kikes out of America," and "Down with the Jews."

Accompanied by my sister, I approached an officer and insisted upon the arrest of one of the demonstrators who shouted at us: "Kick the kikes out of America." The officer replied that they had a right to freedom of speech, that they could shout any slogan they

pleased. I again insisted upon his making the arrest. Whereupon I was told to move on, or be locked up. Then he told me to make my complaint to the Inspector, pointing to a stout officer with gold chevrons who was standing inside the circular picket line. With my sister, I approached the designated officer and asked if he were the Inspector. He said: "What do you want." I insisted that he instruct the demonstrators that they had no right to be shouting "Down with the Jews," etc. He told my sister and myself to "get out." When I remonstrated, he threatened our arrest. I asked for his name, and he said it was "O'Brien; now get out."

As we tried to get out of the inner circle of the picketers, my sister was shoved and poked. We entered the drug store on the corner, and I telephoned police headquarters where I was connected with the Operations Department. I reported what had occurred with "Inspector O'Brien," and I was told that there was no "Inspector O'Brien." I asked that someone be sent at once to investigate.

I went back to the doorway of the drug store. There were several people inside the store who were terrified. One old woman pleaded that something be done to stop the demonstrators from causing a riot. She opened her purse and gave me a handful of nickels. "Call Police Headquarters. Call the Mayor."

I went to the doorway where an officer (Badge #11518) stood. I again asked that an arrest be made against a woman who was fanatically crying " Smash the kikes and the half breed at City Hall." He demanded that I get out of the doorway, and refused to make the arrest.

I again called Police Headquarters and tried to contact Inspector Costumer without avail. When I reported officer #11518,

Coughlin, Father
* Anti-Semitism
* New York City